Pancy Pane for the Season-Bare Wrape for the Street-What Should be Worn at Proper Times-The Sonave Jacket.

New York, November 6, 1886.
Stationery comes out daily in more and more peculiar styles. Note-paper with artificially-torn edges, and note-paper with a line of small perforations around the edges, to represent hemstitching, which is then called "Hand-kerchief" paper, and note-paper with kerchief" paper, and note-paper with mottoes, dates, pictures, etc., in one corner, have long been in use. The very latest variety is made from the common coarse grey wrapping-paper in which articles of bardware usually come enclosed. The sheets appear as form enclosed. The sheets appear as if torn carelessly from such a piece of paper into indifferently-formed shapes, and with rough edges. In one corner is written, "Has it come to this?" Such note-paper is called "Hard Times." Birthday-cards and other similar souvenirs are shown, having an indicating of come kind at the torus. Illustration of some kind at the top. into which is introduced some small article which is not pictured but "real." For instance, a camp-fire is pictured such a card, and the three sticks which are to support the kettle have a

## A NEAT WALKING-DRESS.

For a young lady a very neat walking-dress is in two varieties of woollen material—plain and plaided, and it is made as follows: The body of the basque is of the plain material. A pointed surab plastron, which is laid in fine plaits, extends half-way to the waste and is hordered with your wide. waist, and is bordered with very wide revers, which are worked with applique designs. The latter also finish the cuffs and straight collar. Two buttons are placed at each side on the waist, but the real fastening consists of ks on the interior. The drapery, as usual at present, for street-dresses, very scant in front, and, indeed, barely reaches the bottom of the skirt nd. It is of the monochrome roods. The skirt, of plaided material, s shown almost entire at the front and sides, and is laid in very wide plaits all around, being without garnishment. Button gloves of undressed kid are worn, and a parasol, agreeing in color with the plain goods employed, is carried with this suit.

FANCY FANS.

Fans are shown in an immense variety of styles. Fans having olive-wood sticks (and that is the most fashionable wood for the purpose) are made with delicately-tinted gray ostrich feathers. Those with mother-o'-pearl sticks have snowy-white feathers; ivory sticks bear cream-colored feathers, and fans of decorated satin usually also upon sticks of ivory, have ostrich feather-tips at the ends. The most expensive fans are those of Brussels and Chantilly lace, carried by our grande dames de societe upon state occasions. In the figure of the lace is wrought a design in small diamonds.

Coverings for wear in the streets present an endless selection, both as to shape, color, and material-anything from a coachman's coat to a carriagewrap being permissible. Plush mantles for general wear are usually out short nd the waist, behind, and long in front, either in square tabs or longpointed ends. When worn with a silk costume they should be a shade darker than the dress worn ; where the latter is black the mantle agrees in color. In which for several seasons past have held first place, report comes that mantles, suitably covered, and trimmed with fur. I daresay ladies will find these the most comfortable contrivances yet worn. Newmarkets and ulsters, much worn just now by young ladies, are usually in a fine-checked woollen material, the check being in most cases black and white, gray or yellow. A short and very graceful cape is worn across the shoulders. It is surprising how beautifully these garments are made to fit the forms of the ladies wearing them. I notice that the tour-nures worn beneath them are unusually large, considering the bent of the fashions for the past three months. As many young ladies wear their hair quite short they find little round caps of the same fabric as the Newmarket most becoming.

THE PROPER COSTUMES.

Although the practice here is not carried to such an extent as it is in England, ladies here are very careful how they dress for every period of the day, and change their costume for the slightest occasion. They would not think of wearing for the afternoon remenade the same dress they put on for the constitutional in the morning, and neither dress is at all suitable either for evening wear or for an aftersoon reception. In the morning, while at home, they must be discovered by the chance-caller in a charming matinee- or morning-gown, and in a neat home-dress for the rest of the day, provided they remain within. A very skillful contrivance, and one which especially appeals to economical ladies, is dress, sleeveless and made to becomes, by the addition of sleeves and a couple of plastrons, one in front and one behind, a very neat reception-or home-dress. The best street-dresses are the simple tailor-made gowns now are the simple tailor-made gowns now so much worn and so well-liked by all.

The materials are woollen, being either light and soft or thick and heavy, according to the weather. A plainly-made tailor-gown of this description may also be used for a home-dress, if the lady be not in the height of fashion, and it will also do for one or two other occasions. The cost is not great the ms. The cost is not great, the thief expense of such a gown being to have it made by one of the best ladies' tailors, as there are only a few large suits properly. The prices asked vary greatly, but from \$100 to \$150 will cure one of the best, both in cut

THE ZOUAVE JACKET.

A peculiar but very pretty basque, with a zouave jacket, is shown in dark-brown cloth. The zouave jacket, of garvet velvet, passementerie-trimmed, is unusually short, and barely reaches far proved down in front to pass heneath enough down in front to pass beneath the arms before turning to the rear; across the back it is fitted squarely from shoulder to shoulder, and reaches rom shoulder to shoulder, and reaches ust half-way to the waist. The basque in front has a wide plastron, also of the passementeric-trimmed velvet, which, at the top, meets the two edges of the jacket, and falls to the point of the basque, which is cut quite low. The sleeves are also trimmed with the passementeric and the cuffs are bordered th beads, which also form the edging

ing is to allow the underskir the looping is to allow the undertainty of a popular; this is of valvet with a ride stripe, while the edge, where the sack drapery is fastened to it, is seatly ornamented by a fringe of the proase passementarie. O. H. M.

BRANDY OF ANY AGE. Secrets of the Mixing-Room of a Big Liquor House

"Ah! That is the fisvor I am after," said a tall man with a gray beard and ruddy face, as he smacked his lips and gazed upon a sparkling dark liquid, which he held up to the light in a class. light in a glass. It was in the office of a large wholesale liquor-store down town, and the man was a customer from the East. He had been sampling liquors, hunting for one to suit his taste, and had at last found it. After taking several more sips from the glass, and smacking his lips vigorously each time, he poured some of the liquid in his hands and rubbed them together until most of the fluid had evaporated. Then he sniffed the odor, and detecting the desired "bouquet" he gave a large order for brandy and went away.

Was it rich and mellow old brandy that he had been sampling and bought? Not a bit of it. He thought so, and as he is a hotel-keeper he will protest to his many guests that it is old Cognac of a fine grade. How does he know Well, he was told so, and saw the label on the bottle with the age marked on it. But he was sadly mis-taken. What he drank was only an imitation of the genuine liquor, and the sample was even better than the stuff he will hand over the bar in his

ing feature is a little room which is strongly suggestive of an apothecary's shop. Shelves on the four sides of the room run to the ceiling and are filled with bottles of every size. They contain acids, drugs, and oils. Some of them are known by the names printed upon the bottles, others show secret marks which have no meaning save to the initiated. The odor in the room is strong, pungent, and sickening. Those bottles tell a story which few people know, or care to know. In them are the ingredients for making almost any kind of wine or liquor. There is no further use for the juicy grape. Art has stepped in and crowded

And who is the bald-headed man with a keen eye and steady hand who is climbing among the bottles, taking a little out of this end that one as he goes? He is the professional mixer. He is an adjunct of many large liquorhouses. He knows everything about making wines and liquors, and consequently gets all the stimulants he wants from water. He believes in temperance for himself, if not for others. An order has come in brandy of a certain grade, and the mixer is at work on it. Spirits of wine, which is alcohol with the odor taken out, forms the base of the compound. Enough of this to make the amount of brandy desired is put into a cask. It is without flavor, and a dark, smoky fluid known 29 Cognac oil supplies the deficiency. Every step in the process is taken by rule, and the mixer scoms to pour out the ingredients carelessly because of his familiarity with the work. But it is exact every times The mixer does not make any mis-

spirit is treated to a liberal dose of the proper color. There is only one manfully performed. Then came Cortez thing lacking, and that is to give the and his warriors, clad in their strange tempt to found an empire here.

But if the tourist leaves Tlaxcala have held first place, report comes that the fashion will favor eider-down mantles, suitably covered, and trimmed to make it palatable. This is done to make it palatable to make it palatable. This is done to make it palatable to make with water and pure syrup, which to stand the ordinary tests. tasting, smelling, examining color, and observing the size of the small beads and it was due to the aid of form a bead which will stay longer and | Mexico. appear better than the natural bead an oil known as bead oil is used. high quality in appearance, and a mixture is made which will deceive not only an occasional drinker, but an expert, if the work is well done.

Gin and rum are made in a similar manner. They are guaranteed as pura. and the mixer does his combining so well that few would wager against the guarantee. The ingredients used in some of the compounds are not spe-cially injurious to health, the most poisonous substance being alcohol. other process is the aging of whiskey. Whiskey is taken from the still only a few hours old and aged artificially by heat. The same evaporation and anni-hilation of the fusel oil and internal fire, which it would take years to accomplish naturally, it is claimed can be secured in a few hours by a proper degree of continuous hest. The method is secret, but the goods are on the market, and command a ready sale. It voice is a pure whiskey at least, which can LIKE THE THUNDER OF HIS OWN be said of only a small part of the stuff

sold, and brings a good price. The amount of spurious wines manufactured is astenishing. People who drink the deep-colored claret in bar-rooms little dream that they are putting a mixture of orris root, water, raspberry-juice, and cochineal into their stomachs. The claret flavor is there, but the claret itself is absent. When taking home a bottle of "genuine port" to build up the constitution of an invalid, it is not encouraging to know that in all probability the wine is composed of strong cider, gum kino, syrup, and tartaric acid. Most of the sherry wine in the market is a combination of cheap materials colored with alkenet root. Among the articles used to give the rich color of purity and enhance the value of inferior wines are resaniline, elderberry, and logwood.

There is no doubt that many of the gums, acids, and dye-stuffs used in making wines are injurious to health, and many people are suffering from their use. This does not only apply to wines sold in bar-rooms, but it is stated upon good authority that many of the medicinal wines and beverages recommended for the use of invalids ere dishonestly prepared by some drug-gists, who follow the example of many patent-medicine manufacturers, give the least in return for the money they receive, and what they do give does more barm than good. A dealer in wipes was recently asked if there was any way of getting wines and liquors which had not been adulterated or altered in any way, and which were un-doubtedly pure. He confessed that he only knew of one way, and that was to raise the cereals and fruit and make the liquor for yourself. This would be pure, but might not taste as well as

TLAXCALA.

A FORGOTTEN REPUBLIC-A PROUD LIT-

An Indian Commonwealth Governed by Indians-Romantic Annals of a Little-Enown People.

(Tiaxcala Correspondence of the Boston This is the land of the arrogan Tiaxcalans, the "turbulent and littithem, the ancient allies of Cortez, the nost curious Commonwealth on the North American Continent. Coming down here from the busy and cosmopolitan City of Mexico is like being translated to another planet I know of no more curious experience. Here is to be found the unique political ex-periment—and a successful one—of a State composed of pure-blooded In-

dians, ruled by men of their own race. This little city of Tlaxcala, with about 4,500 inhabitants, is a quiet place, with mostly one-story adobe houses, stuccoed and whitewashed; with a little alameda as dreamy and reposeful as if it were painted picture and had no external realization n stone and earth; with the quaintest conceivable market-place filled with little buildings, consisting of stone pillars and pitch roofs, and all alive on market-days with the Indians from the nill-sides and mountain valleys around, bringing little pigs or fowls to sell, and with many a basket of vegetables and fruits. Here you shall see the longhaired, untamed Indians of the mountains, who owe allegiance

ONLY TO THEIR CACIQUES. or chiefs, and have but the vaguest idea of the Federal Government up in the foreign-like City of Mexico. At first glance I noted the proud bearing of the Tlaxcalans, who never forget that they were a great people in Mexico before the conquest, and were the allies of Cortez against their ancient enemy, Montezuma the First.

At the risk of being just a bit tiresome I will sketch, in a few lines, the history of these proud and warlike people, who stand to-day apart in Mexico, a race by itself. Tlaxcala was settled long before the conquest by a part of a tribe which once dwelt on the shores of Lake Texcoco, near the present City of Mexico. One part of this tribe of the Chichimecas went to other portion came here and took up their residence among these lofcy hills, which on the north, west, and south formed an impregnable natural fortification. The eastern side was open to attack, and so the Tlaxcalans set to work and built a tremendous wall, which astonished the Spanish conquerors on their arrival. At first Tlaxcala was a monarchy, but subsequently became a republic-probably a full century before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. As a republic it was governed by a Senate, composed of representatives of the different family groups, or subtribes. From time immemorial these people have been of a fiery and arrogant temper. Montezuma made two tremendous campaigns to subdue them, but to no purpose; they could not be conquered, and so haughty were they that rather than have dealings with the Aztecs in the Valley of Mexico-their enemies-for fifty years the Tlaxcalans went

Put this alongside of the anti-tea movement in ancient Boston. Later on takes. The person who drinks the the Tiaxcalans were reinforced by some compound does everything in that line. Caciques driven from the Valley of After enough of the Cognae has been Mexico, who came here seeking the used to give the desired flavor the hospitality of the republic. These color is attended to. The pure white Caciques were adopted into citizenship and given homes in the hills with sites fiercely, and did not succumb till the tinl feet the steep takes away the fire of the spirit and 29th of September, 1519, one hundred the Church of Our Lady of Ocotion, he brings the brandy up to the proper and one years before the landing at will have failed to see one of the most smoothness. The whole compound is then thoroughly stirred up, and ready with Cortez, for the Tiaxcalans hated It is a good half-hour's climb up the Montezuma and his despotic governand it was due to the aid of these tured fagade, a wonder of work and which float on the liquid. In order to brave Indians that Cortez conquered

Up on the hills, where I am now looking, stand the ancient forests from | blank white. Inside the church is very This brings the brandy right up to whence came the timber which built the fleet of brigantines that Cortez edifice is in the modern style, and the launched on Lake Texcoco for the siege alter very ancient. Two enormous silof the capital of Montezuma. His the mountains and over the plains to the shores of the lake, singing warsongs as they went. After the con- to heaven. On the inside of the altarquest of Mexico was completed the rail was an old man Spanish Government, mindful of the inestimable services of the republic of Tlaxcala, gave to its people privileges, among them the right to be it impossible for a white man to sit in was all. To this day Tlaxcala, which | time. people. The present Governor of Tlaxcala is a burly Indian, with a

sierras, a man of intelligence, whose sway is firm, and tempered with mercy and good sense. None but Indians aid him in governing his State, and none but Indians of the pure blood sit in the city

council of the capital town.

These Indians that I see about me in the streets, in the market-place, and on the roads, are very much like the best class of our North American Indians. They will rank with the Penobscots of Maine or the few remaing Mohawks of New York. They have a proud, direct way of looking you in the face, but display no curiosity whatever at the ost novel sight. Thoreau, a lover of Indians, would have been delighted to find this noble remnant of the great aboriginal race, and our Indian champions in New England would find evidence of their theory of the red man's capacity by visiting Tlaxcala. Senator Dawes could find confirmatory facts here in support of his Indian reform theories, for these self-governing, self-respecting, patriotic Indians are the equals of civilized communities of white men. They maintained a republican form of government when England itself was despotically ruled, and when France was the land of tyranny.

Geographically, Tlaxcala lies just across the volcanic ridge from the City of Mexico. You come here by the branch, which passes on its way to Puebls, through Santa Anna. There you get off the train and take the horse railway of Senor Mariano Fortuno which, in a short time, lands you in the heart of

THE CITY OF TLANCALA.

Last year some of the Raymond excursion parties were brought here on their way back to the City of Mexico from Puebla, and made a few hours' both of the jacket and the plastron.

A nest afternoon visiting toilet is in dark-green Bengaline; a wide plastron, or thely of bronze passementeric, covers the front of the basque; the draperies are long in front and looped at the pices, falling in loose folds behind.

be pure, but might not taste as well as the life way back to the City of Mexico from Puebla, and made a few hours' sejourn. Ober the travellar came here once and gave an interesting, though brief, account of the town in his book. Latterly, Mr. Charles Pullices, falling in loose folds behind.

some unique views. To the ethnologist and student of races Tiaxcala would afford full six mouths of solid and instructive work. It is finely altusted, with a deliciously clear air, sweet

see all the sights possible in Mexico, Tlaxcala offers much. Here is the an-cient church of San Francisco, with its fine ceiling of brown beams from the mountan forests, the ceiling studded with golden stars, and, above all, here is the first pulpit from which the Christian religion was preached in the New World. It stands in a silent chapel under a dim and mellow light, and bears this inscription :

Aqui tubo Principio el Sto Evangelio EN ES TE Nuevo Mu-

I" Here had its beginning the Holy

Gospel in this New World."] From this pulpit preached those earnest and godly friars who crossed the tempestuous Atlantic in little barks and walked with weary feet up the steep mountains to the These good men did much to mitigate the horrors of the conquest. They stood up bravely against the fierce sol diery, and although they, in their igno rance and zeal, caused to be burned the ancient Aztec manuscripts, they were actuated by good motives-they wished to destroy every vestige of heathenism. Near at hand is another and

VERY INTERESTING RELIC.

It is a yellowish-white font of solid stone, in which were baptised the four senators of the republic of Tlaxcala in the year 1520, the godfathers being Hernan Cortez, the conqueror, and some of his chief officers. It was after the retreat of the "Sad Night" that Cortez came back with his faithful Tlaxcalan allies to this town, and here, to show their devotion to him and to his cause, the Indian senators became Christians. In another room, a sort of chapter-room, are the first priestly robes worn at divine service in the New World, their colors still intact, very Orizaba and settled that town, and an- little damage having been done by the

In the palace you can see the banner of Cortez, appropriately preserved here in the city of his ancient allies. A Spanish museum recently offered \$8,000 for it, but the Tlaxcalans would not part with it for as many millions. They laughed at the offer from across the sea. Here also are to be seen the pertraits in oil of the four Tlaxcalan senators who were baptised in the old

Still another historical eight is the ancient royal chapel, the capilla real, a half-ruined edifice, but which the Indians keep making repairs on to save it from the condemnation of the law, which legally confiscates all abandoned and unrepaired edifices. It is

A BIT OF SENTIMENT

which a poet might work up well, that there poor Indians from the hills, in order to preserve a sanctuary of the Almighty, come in from their villages to give a few days' labor to the building of a wall, or some other work, just to keep their favorite chapel within the pale of the law. Longfellow would have made the capilla real immortal. On the front wall of the editice are the arms of Spain, with the double-headed Austrian eagle for a crest, indicating the ancient political union of Spain and Austria, and singularly enough, enduring through and past the era of the Austrian Archduke Maximilian's at-

steep hill. But once there, you come to a church with a magnificently-sculppatience. Pity it is that the custodians of the church should have painted all this rare and costly sculpture a quaint and very rich. One half the edifice is in the modern style, and the The capital of Montezums. His ver tamps hang suspended in the Thaxealan allies carried this timber up the mountains and over the plains to with poor Indians who have come here to seek answer to important petitions

CLAD IN A STRANGE GARB, who lifted not his head nor made a special single sound. One would have thought hun the carven image of perpetual governed by their own chiefs, and made adoration. It was a worthy ancient who spends all his days in this church the ayuntamiento or city council of this town. There was a nominal allegiance mank left high and dry on this hill paid to a Spanish Governor, and that after the reform deluge of Juarez's

who knew our estimable companion who served as a guide for the occasion. statue itself is 66 feet high. The We were allowed to enter the sanctuary, an apartment some thirty-six feet bronze; the remainder of the statue in diameter and loftily domed. A most was formed by laying sheets of hamamount of sculpture and intertwining of gilded bands of stone- and stuccowork, marvellous beyond power of verbal description. There are, in pa-nels, fine pictures of saints and scripceedingly unique. To see this sanctu- in the plain of Thebes, at Koumelary is to look on one of the most wonderful works of human ingenuity. The must be immense-altars and gigantic lamps of solid silver, precious paintings and carved work of great price. The reason for one half the church being modern is most romantic. A rich and prous woman of Tlaxcala died and was buried in the church-vard. The sexton noted that the corpse wore many very choice rings, these, in fact, serving as the setting for costly jewels. His avarice was excited, and at night he came with pick and lantern and dug up the cossin. To his horror, the corpse came to life. The lady had been buried in a trance, and in her coffin she had called on the Virgin to rescue her from her living tomb, vowing to devote the jewels on her hands to the rebuildirg of her church. The timely rescue by the sexton saved her, and she DID NOT FORGET HER VOW.

But the Indians would not permit her to modernize the altar, and so it remains as of yore, together with the robing-room and the sauctuary.

In the month of May every year the Indians of Tlaxcala come by thou-sands to this holy hill and here encamp for a week or more, their inumerable fires lighting up the eminence most picturesquely at night. I know by an inscription that my toilful journey up the steep hill of Our Lady of Ocotlan has done me a great spiritual good, for from Puebla, and made a few hours' it is an act that goes heavily to one's sojourn. Ober the traveller came credit in the land beyond. It is indeed here once and gave an interesting, comforting to be able to see the sights and at the same time to diminish the long account against one in the sacred registry of headen.

But the Indians of Tlaxcala, al-

though plous Catholies outwardly, are not all of them free from paganism. In the recesses of the mountains, in their secluded villages, there still survive many interesting customs of days before Christianity was known here. Like the Penobscot Indians, they strive

to keep the peace with the new gods and the old.

They tell hereabouts of gold-mines alyly worked by the Indians, and of emeralds of great value hidden in little willness. In fact, the contract of the contr villages. In fact, this region is a world apast. It is Tlaxcalan, and not mod-ern Mexican. The Tlaxcalans will never forget that they, too, were the conquerors of the Aztecs, their ancient enemies. They are as proud as the Zaragozana, who told the Kings of Spain that if they respected the rights of Aragon and its ancient privileges, they would be supported by the people of Aragon, "but if not, not." cala is not Mexican-it is itself. It is intensely proud of its part in history. proud of its successful keeping distinct as a nation, and proud that to-day

AS MUCH THE REPUBLIC OF TLAX-CALA

as in the days of Montezuma, whose yoke its forefathers would not bear. These long-haired, strange people from the mountains know all this better than you and I could tell them it. By tradition, handed down from father to son, they know of their ancient glories. It is a most tempting field here for the ethnologist, and he should bring his camera to carry down to future time the lineaments of this great race. There is one spot here which is not

open to the casual tourist, but which I was fortunate enough to be able to see It is a lovely terraced garden, owned by a gentleman of advanced years, a caballero of the old school, of whom it is said here that for eighteen years he has never left his house and garden. After I had seen his garden I did not wonder at it. Great sums must have een spent to create this paradise of flowers and vines, of groves and terraces, of arbors and fountains. From the upper terraces one sees the snowtopped vocanoes, and looks down on the flat roofs of the town on which the lizards are basking in the warm Mexi-can supshine. There is a bathing-tank here on a terrace for the ladies house, a spot which nymphs might frequent, so secluded and cool and delightful it is. We talk of gardens in New England. We don't know what Our northern clime, with a they are. half year of storm and snow, makes all gardening of the pretentious sort seem artificial. Here gardens are as natural as flowers or trees.

SORETHING ABOUT COLOSSI. Dimensions of the Great Statues of

Ancient Times. [New York Commercial Advertiser.]

Colossi, of which the Bartholdi statue is now the most important in the world, were more common on the globe before the birth of Christ than to-day. The ancient and famous maritime countries about the Mediterranean sea literally teemed with them. The Colossus of Rhodes, erected by Chares of Lindus, in honor of the sun, is one of the best known to ancient writers. and was one of the seven wonders of the world. It was of brass, cast in separate pieces, and was twelve years in process of erection, being completed 280 B. C. It was a statue of Apello and is variously estimated to have been 90 feet, 90 cubits, and even 105 cubits in height. Its weight was 720,900 pounds. Standing as it did, with a leg extended on each side of the harbor vessels under full sail could enter between them. A flight of winding stairs led to the top. The cost was 300 talents, or very nearly a half million of dollars. Sixty years later it was thrown down by an earthquake, where it lay until A. D. 653, when the Saracens, the captors of Rhodes, sold population of only 10,000, in the height of its prosperity had over 3,000 statues, of which 100 were colossi.

The Bartholdi statue is 150 feet high and weighs 220 tons. The statue is composed of 214 pieces of bronze.

Bavaria, the great female statue at Munich, personificating that country, until the Bartholdi statue, was said to be next in size to the Celossus of Rhodes. It is 65 feet high, with a pedestal 130 feet, and is cast from the bronze of Turkish and Norwegian cannon. The figure is partially draped, holding a sword. At its side reposes the Bavarian lion, the guardian of the kingdom. The figure is hollow and fitted with stairs. There are twelve characters in bronze, and the monument was six years in preparation, being unveiled August 7, 1850. It was erected by King Louis I. and modelied by Ven Schwantheler, and un-til our Goddess of Liberty was erected was considered the most remarkable

The other remarkable statue of recent years is that of San Carlo Borromeo at Arona, near the south end of was not admitted into the Mexican A special favor was granted us Lake Maggiore, in Northern Italy. It Union till 1857, is governed by its own through the courtesy of the sacristan, was erected in 1697, and stands on a hill on a pedestal forty feet high. The wonderful room, with a bewildering mered copper on a pillar of masonry. Three persons may stand in the head.

Colossal statues were numerous in Fgypt. Legions of them were raised, mostly of the hardest stone, many from 50 to 60 feet high. The most tural scenes and an altar of silver, ex- celebrated are the statues of Memnon, Sultan. The two statues, one of which is the celebrated vocal Memnen, one of wealth piled on top of this lonely hill the wonders of the Old World, were originally 60 feet high and made of a cearse grit-stone. Both are seated on thrones, and represent the Monarch Amenaphis III., probably about 1200 B. C. The peculiar characteristic of the vocal statue was its giving out at various times a sharp metallic ring. The reason for this sound is variously ascribed to an artifice of the priests who struck the sonorous stone of which the statue was made, to the passage of currents of air through the cracks, or the sudden expansion of aqueous particles under the sun's rays. It became silent about 1,500 years ago. In Greece, Phidias's colossal statue of

Jupiter (440 B. C.) was "the wonder of the world" at that time. It was of gold and ivery, and the masterpiece of the author. He had previously made a statue of Minerva, of the same material, 39 feet high, and also a famous bronze of Pallas Athene, at Athens, the plume of whose helmet and the point of whose spear, like Liberty's torch, were landmarks for incoming sailors. Lisippus, in the time of Alexander the Great, over 300 years B. C., erected a statue 60 feet high, which Fabius, during the second Roman war, was anxious to take to Rome, but was

prevented by its weight.

Ancient Rome had a bronze statue of Augustus in the Forum; one of Nero in marble fully 120 feet high, from which the contiguous amphitheatre is believed to have derived the name of "Colosseum," and a bronze statue of Apollo and one of Jupiter upon the Capitol, made from the armor of the Samnites. They were colossal in size,

are often very distasteful, particularly where one is suffering from indiscretion in eating and drinking, and the stomach has revolted, refusing longer to be a slave to an unworthy master, and has turned upon its torturer and rending him with the pairs and horrors of dyspepsia and indigestion, causing constipation and head-

almost drive him crazy, causing nervous depression, less of appetite, dizziness, sleep-lessness, gloom and despondency. The tired, exhausted feeling constantly his companion, energy all gone, strength de-parted, kidneys weak and inflamed, and the liver sluggish and inactive—when one suffers all this, he realizes that a halt

Must Be

called. He must change his manner of living, and at once procure some medicine which shall act directly and quickly upon the cause of these ills—the disordered stomach. Failing this, he will become a prey to rheumatism and neuralgia; mental troubles will ensue, and general debitity will make a wreck of the strongest man. Then the sufferer should be

that there is a medicine that will cure all these diseases, and make him healthy and strong again, cause the diseased stomach to resume its natural healthy functions, remove dyspepsia and indigestion, care the constipation, and cause the headachs to disappear. That medicine is

Brown's

Iron Bitters, a pure vegetable remedy composed of the best and most effective alterative medicineknown, carefully compounded with the most expert scien ssistance, to act directly blood upon the stomach, and to stren the kidneys and promote the action of the liver. It thereby rebuilds the exhausted body, quieting the excited nerves. It is so skillfully combined with the best preparation of

as to restore the lost appetite, prevent wakefulness, and cure rheumatism and neuralgia. Strengthen the tired brain and weary body, and promote health and happiness through the purity and strength of its material, and the excellence of its combination. The action of Brown's Iron

Bitters

upon the system is so direct and prompt that aid to all portions of the human organism is at once furnished, and the condition of general debility is removed. ower is given the blood, sto and liver to perform their various func-

Cures

effected by this valuable medicine in the few years it has been before the public, are so numerous as to make the name a household word; and the thousands of estimonials from all parts of the country that have been sent unsolicited to the proprietors of Brown's Lon Bitters, by grateful sufferers relieved from pain, torures and torinent, all tell of its wonder-id properties, and the healthful results of its use in all

Diseases of the Etood, Stomach, Liver and Eldneys. 9

Proposed only by the Brown Chemical Co., Barringer, Mr.

CONTAGIOUS

DISEASES ARE PREVALENT ALL OVER THE WORLD.

I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treatment as an out-door patient at Notlingham Hospital, England, but was not cured, isuffered the most aconizing patos in my bones, and was covered with sores all over my body and limbs. I had vertigo and decreases with restal loss of algal, several covers with restal loss of algal, several in my bones, and was covered with sories are over my body and limbs. I had vertigo and deafness, with partial loss of sight, sovers pains in my head and eyes, etc., which nearly ran me crazy. I lost all hope in that country and sailed for America, and was treated at Reosevelt. In this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New York naving no connection with the hosoitais.

I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial as a last resort. I had given up all hope of being cured, as I had gone through the hands of the best medical men in Nottingham and New York. I took six bottles of S.S.S. and I can say, with great by that they have cured me entirely. I am as sound and well as i ever was in my life.

L. FRED, HALFORD, NEW YORK CITY, June 12, 1835.

BLOOD

Is the life, and he is wise who remembers it. Eat in March of last year (1884) I contracted blood poison, and, being in Savannah, Ga., at the time, I went into the hospital there for treatment. I suffered very much from rheumatism at the "me time. I did not get well under the creatment there, nor was I cured by any of the usual means. I have now taken seven bottles of Swift's Specific, and am sound and well. It drove the poison out through boils on the skin.

JAN, LEAHY,

JERSEY CITY, N. J., August 7, 1885.

Two years ago I contracted blood-poison.

After taking prescriptions from the best physicians here and at ballas, I concluded to visit Hot Springs, and on reaching Texarkans a doctor recommended me to try Swift's Specific, assuring me that it would benefit be more than Hot Springs. Although the

POISON

nad produced great holes in my back and chest, and had removed all the hair off my head, yet I began to improve in a week's time, and the sores began to heal, and wore entirely gone inside of eight weeks.

Porter Union Passenger Dopot,
Cisco, Tex., July 13, 1885.

Treatise on Blood- and Skin-Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY,
Drawer 3. Atlanta, Ga.; 157 west Twenty
third street. New York.
no 6-1w

SOOKS, STATIONERY, 4c. A VALUABLE LAW BOOK—REpaid. The Practice in the Courts of Law in
Civil Cases, Founded on Robinson's Practice. By R. T. Barton. "He has rendered
the legal profession in the State a great service in bringing down to the present time
(1877) the best manual of practice we have
ever had in Virginia." Such is the opinion
of many distinguished lawyers.

oc 30-d&w RANDOLPH & ENGLISH.

FOR SALE, ENCYCLOPEDIAS .-James Parton, the celebrated historian and biographer, says "that in every house where there is placed a set of Appleton's Cyclopedia it is like sending the whole family to codege." This great work—all the volumes (seventeen)—at \$5 per volume, can be obtained at one time, on small monthly payments, by addressing CYCLO, this office. oc 31-2w WEDDING-INVITATIONS AND

VISITING-CARDS ENGRAVED OR PRINTED in beautiful style and at short notice by BECKWITH & PARHAM, 0c29-eod&w Booksellers and Stationers. VIRGINIA REPORTS, VOLUME 80, JUST PUBLISHED.

\$2.80 BY MAJL OR EXPRESS DELIV-Our stock of LAW BOOKS is large and prices low.

WEST, JOHNSTON & CO., 911 Main street.

BEEF, PORK, MUTTON-TALLOW, &c. WALTER E. BRAUER, STALL 12

The elegantly-robulit and faststeamer
ARIEL.
(carrying United States Mail.)
Captain DEYO
leaves Biohmond overy
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at
7 A.M. (BROAD-STREET CARS CONNECT
in FULL TIME) for above-named places,
arriving at Norfolk at 5:00 P. M. Returnlog, the steamer leaves Norfolk and Newport News on alternate days, arriving at
Biehmond at 4:50 P. M.
Through tickets to above-named points
on sale on steamer and at Garoer's Agency,
1000 Main street. Baggage checked through,
87ATE-ROOMS ENGAGED FOR DAY
OR NIGHT, FIRST MARKET, Richmond, Va., dealer in FRESH, SALITED, AND SMOKED HEEF, PORK, SAUSAGE, &c. Druzgiste in any part of Virginis and North Carolina furnished with pure refined MUTTON-TALLOW. Orders by mail filled by express [C. O. D. Smoked Beef-Tongues a specialty. 6e 20-1m

FREIGHT.

Freight received daily for Norfolk, Porlamonth. Smithfield, Hampton, Old Point, Waverly, and Hiozaford, Va.; Washington, O. C.; Newbern Washington, and Tarporo', N. C.; all stations on Atlantic and Danville railrond, Feaboard and Roanoke railroad, Norfolk Southern railroad, and Eastern North Carolina generally; also, for Eastern Shore of Vinginia and all regular landings on the James and Rappahannock rivers, at LOWEST RATES, and through bills issued. FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH. FRENCH, GERMAN,
AND AMERICAN DINNER, TEAAND CHAMBER-SETS at very low prices.
My stock of CHINA is immense, and prices
will please. Be sure and examine this serortment before purchasing elsewhere.
H. H. WALLACE,
2012 406 cast Broad street.

RAILROAD LINES CHESAPEAKE ANDOHIO ROUTE BEPTEMBER 18, 1886.

LRAVE SICHMOND

AND POTOMAC BAILBOAD.

THROUGH ALL-RAIL FAST-FREIGHT LINE TO AND FROM BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND EASTERN AND WESTERN CITIES.

ONLY TWELVE HOURS BETWEEN RICHMOND AND BALTIMORE IN EACH DIRECTION.

Correspondingly quick time to other points. Through bils of lading issued at low rates.

C. A. TAYLOR, General Freight Agent.

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA

NORFOLK RAILBOAD COMPANY.

NEW PASSENGER AND FREIGHT LINE

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND RICHMOND,

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1st.

PULLMAN PALACE-CARS

LOW PASSENGER RATES

To New York (limited two days) \$ 8 50
To New York (aniimited) 10 00
To Philadelphia (limited two days) 6 80
To Philadelphia (unlimited) 7 80
Second-class to New York (limited

becond-class to New York (limited two days).

6 56
Close connection made at New York with all beat and rail lines for Boston and all points East.

DEPARTURE OF STRAMERS.

OLD DOMINION STEAM-

FOR NEW YORK.

SHIP COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, EICH-

MOND AND NORFOLK

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Appointed sailing days: Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 M., and every SUNDAY

and FRIDAY at 12 M., and every SUNDAY at 5 A. M.
Freight for Tuesdays' and Fridays' steamers received till 11:30 A. M.; for Sundays' steamer till 5 P. M. Saturday. Freight received daily till 5 P. M.
Fare, 85.
For further information apply to
J. W. MCCARRICK.
General Southern Agent, Office Rocketts.
W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
se 17 General Agents. Philadelouis.

VIRGINIA STEAMBOAT
COMPANYS
JAMES-RIVER LINE
FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, NEWFORT NEWS, CLAREMONT, AND
JAMES-RIVER LANDINGS DIRECT,
AND ONLY DIRECT ROUTE WITHOUT
TRANSFER OR CHANGE OF
ANY KIND.

JAMES RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

GREAT TOURIST ROUTE, JAMESTOWN, DUTCH GAP, AND WAR SCENERY.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG
AND POTOMAC RAILEGAD—Schodule commencing November 15, 1862eastern standard time:
6:00 A. M. leaves Eyra-sissest station
daily; stops only at Ashland,
Junction, Milrord, and Franch
ington, Leaves Washington
for New York at 11 A. M. leaves
Washington for New York at 41 A. M. leaves
Washington for New York at
4:20 P. M., also by limited at
8:20 P. M., leaves
Byrd-Street
4:20 P. M., also by limited at
8:20 P. M., leaves
Byrd-Street
4:21 P. M., also by limited at 8:45 A. M. for Newport News. Old PoinComfort and Norfolk. daily
except Sunday.

11:25 A. M. Through and Local Mail to sipoints West. Sleepers Clifton
Forge to Huntington, except
sunday.

8:50 P. M. for Newport News. Old Point
and Norfolk except Sunday.

4:00 P. M. Charlottesville Accommoda
tion, except Sunday.

6:25 P. M. for Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis. Memphis, and
New Orleans—Fast Expresswith through Pullmans daily
Only route running Pullmans
West from Richmond.

SUNDAY EXCURSION 8:50 P. M., leaves Byrd-Street daily, Sieeper to N 10:29 A. M., arrives at Byrd-Str

daily; stops at Fredericksburg, Milford, and Junction. Sleeper from Washington. 9:08 P. M., arrives at Syrd succet station to Newport News and Old Point, 8 A, M. ARRIVE IN SIGHMOND:
8:85 A. M. Charlottesville Accommods daily, except sanday,

6 A. M. train connects as Frederickshing
with Piedmont, Frederickshing and Potemac railroad for Grange Continuous. 8:35 A. M. Charlottesville Accommodation.

11:15 A. M. from Norfolk. Old Point, aux Newport News, except Sunday.

8:40 P. M. from local points and the West except Sunday.

8:15 P. M. from Old Point, Newport News and Norfolk daily, except Sundays.

8:55 P. M. from Louisville and Uncin mall—Fast Express—daily. SUNDAY EXCURSION from Old Point and Newport News arrives at 5:15 P. M.

Depot: Seventeenth and Broad streets. Tickets at 1000 Main street and at the depot.

General Passenger Agent.

WILLIAMS C. WICKHAM, Second Vice-resident. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS

MATLEGAD LINES.

Broad-Street school arrives at Ashland at 5 M.
7:15 P. M., leaves Ethe arrives at Ashland at 5 F. M.
7:50 A. M., arrives at him, leaves Ashland at 6 43 A M. 8:55 A. M., accommod 5:59 P. M., Aspiano at a A. M.
S:59 P. M., arrives at Elbar leaves Ashland
at 5:12 P. M.
C. A. TAYLDR, General Superintendent,
E. T. D. MYENS, General Superintendent, RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG,

DIEDMONT AIR-LINE. RICHMOND AND DANVILLE SYSTEM.

IN EFFECT OCTOBER, SL 1884 Train | Leave Train Arrive No. Richmond. No. Richmond Bon-Air Accommodation leaves Richmond 6 P. M.; arrives Richmond 8 41 A

SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE. SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE.
On Trains 52 and 53 Bleeping-tars are nonbetween Richmond and Greenshoro. These
cars are open at 9 P. M. for passengers.
Sleeping-Cars are also run on 52 and 54 between Danville and Montgomery Greensboro, and Kaleigh. On Trains No. 56 and
51 Sleeping-Cars are run between Panville
and Atlanta.

CONNECTIONS:
Train No. 52 connects at Grandleigh, Goldsboro's, and Months Train 52 has Puliman fludet sleeping car from Danville to Augusta, making close connection for Charlesion. Savannah, and Jacksonville.

Trains No. 50 and 51 make close connec-tion at Greensboro for Raleigh and all points on North Carolina division. Pollman sleeper is run on those trains between Greensboro and Raleigh.

GCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1847.

Going NORTH, leave Bichmond, company's wharf, Rocketts, at 10 A. M. on TUENDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, arrivein philadelphia at 450 A. M.; arrive in Philadelphia at 450 A. M.; Leave New York at 7:30 A. M.

Leave New York at 7:30 A. M.

Leave New York via Pennsylvania raliroad every SUNDAY, TUENDAY, and THURNDAY at 5 P. M.; Philadelphia at 11:10 P. M. from Pennsylvania raliroad. Broad-street station. Arrive Cape Charles 5:50 A. M.; leave Cape charles by steamer "Old Point Comfort." at 9 A. M., arriving at Richmond at 6 P. M. Greensboro' and Raleigh.

TRAINS ON YORK-RIVER LINE,
Leave Richmond Arrive Richmond
'5:30 P. M.,
'5:15 A. M., Freight, 18:25 P. M. Freight,
Train leaving Richmond at 3:30 P. M. connects at West Foint daily except Sunday
with book, arriving at Restitutore soo A.
Fare Richmond to Baltimore only \$2,
first-cleas; 24:50 second class.
'Imily. 'Daily except Sunday,
Lepot and flexet office foot Virgints
street; up-fown office, corner Tenth and
Main streets.

JAS. L. TAYLOR

General Passenger Agent,
Sol., HAAS, Trailie Manager.
E. B. Thowas, General Manager.
E. B. Thowas, General Manager. run between New York and Philadelphia and Cape Charles. Passensers can take the Philadelphia sleeper at Philadelphia (Broad-Street statum) at 10 P. M. coming South, and are allowed to remain in sleeper on arrival at Philadelphia until 7 A. M. without being disturbed.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAIL.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SEPT. 18, 1886, points East.

FREIGHT RATES AS LOW AS VIA
OTHER LINES.

Special low freight contracts will be made
upon application. Suippers desiring to
take advantage of these cheap rates between New York, Philadelphia, and Richmond will be careful to direct goods to be
sent via the New York Philadelphia and
Nerfolk railroad, Cape-Charles route, and
shipped from New York from Pennsylvania
from Dock-street station, and Richardon
from company's wharf, Rocketts.
For further information apply to F. S.
BAKER, Agent, Richmond.

R. B. Cooke, General Passenger and
Freight Agent, Richmond, Va. and Norfolk, Vs.

OC 30 TWO DAILY TRAINS TO LYNCHUCKO.

LEAVE RICHMOND

11:30 A. M. Daily, etc. Richard tersburg rall read, A 11:30 A. M. Dally, via the tersburg rather tersburg in a lonves Potential for Farmania 6:30 P. M. 1

4:30 P. M. Dail

Steamers leave Richmond EVERY TUES-DAY and FRIDAY at 3 P. M., and SATUK-DAY at 6 P. M.
Steamers leave New York for Richmond to Norfolk EVERY TUES DAY and SAC-URDAY at 3 P. M., and for Richmond direct EVERY TRUES DAY at 5 P. M. maurpassed. Cabin fare to New York eta James-river route (Including meals and Bound-trip tickets binited to thirty

RICHMOND AND ALLEGHANY

RATEROAD.

SCHEDULE OF TRAINS
IN EFFECT JUNE 13, 1806
TWO DAILY TRAINS (EXCEPT SUB-BICHMOND AND LY SCHRUEG Through Accom. Na. 1 Mail. modation, Express. (No. 1, 1No. 3, 1No. 2.

Cabin fare we Richmond and Petersburg railroad.

Tickets can be obtained at A. W. Garber's. 1080 Main street; Chesapeake and Ohio and Richmond and Petersburg desots, and at company's offices, 1301 Main street, and wharf, Rocketts.

Freight forwarded and through bills of lading issued for points beyond New York. Freight received daily until 5 P. M. Mainfest closed on sailing-days one hour before departure.

Fassengers can leave New York Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M. by the Newport News steamer and arrive at Richmond by the Chesapeake and Ohio train the next day at 6:15 P. M.

Passengers leaving Richmond on MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, BASTURDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and PATURDAYS, will make connection at NoRNOLK with steamer leaving those days, on SATURDAYS passengers leaving by the Chesapeake and Ohio railway at 8:45 A. M. on same days, except SATURDAYS, will make connection at NORNOLK with steamer leaving those days, on SATURDAYS passengers leaving by the Chesapeake and Ohio Sailway at 8:45 A. M. on same days, except SATURDAYS, will make connection at NORNOLK with steamer leaving by the Chesapeake and Ohio Sailway at 8:45 A. M. on same days, except SATURDAYS, will make connection at North News with direct steamer.

SALLINGS THIS WEEK.

WYANOKEE, Captain HULPHERS, FRIDAY, November 6th, at 6 P. M.

GEORGE W. ALLEN & CO., Agents, SO. 1901 Main Street and Ge 29 Company's wharf, Rocketts. Leave Blenmo'd 10:50 A.M S.20 P.M 7:00 P.M | Richmo'd | 10:50 A.M. | Side P.M. | 7:00 P.M. |
Arrive	Seotlevi'e	1:86 P.M.	7:88 P.M.	11:50 P.M.
Hardsvi'e	2:03 P.M.	5:10 P.M.	12:11 P.M.	
Lexing'n,	6:55 P.M.	7:22 A.M.		
Cuffont'e	7:50 P.M.	7:22 A.M.		

BUNDAY ACCOMODATION leaves at ARRIVE RICHMOND. 5:10 P. M. MAIL daily (except Smilly). 9:85 A. M. ACOMMODIATION daily (ex-ecpt Smillay). 7:80 A. M. NIGHT EXPHENSE daily (ex-

7:50 A. M. NIGHT EXPRESS data carcept Monday).
7:15 P. M. SUNIAN ACCOMMODITION.
CONNECTIONS.

FO. I connects at Lonethers with Narfolk and Western and Virginia M. daed
railways for the South and Southward at
Lexington with Valley branch Haltaner
and Onlo railroad for Haunton. Harmonhurg, Kawley, Orkney, Winchester, 2c. 4.
Cuffon Forge with Cosespeake and Onlo
railway for all points west.

No. 9 connects at Lynchburg with Pocahontas train. Norfolk and Western railroad
at Balcony Falls for Natural Bridge, and at
East Lexington with Valley branch Ballmore and Ohlo railroad for Standon Harrisonburg, Bawley, Orkney, Wincoester
(C. Marian and Michael W. Nicol. Forgett in

Sleeping-car attached to Night Express W Stephny-ar chicked to Yight Expense L Lynchburg.

Trains marked † daily (except Sanday).

Tickets soid to all points. Offices 918
cast Main street, 1000 Main, and at Rich-mond and Alleghapy depet, Kincith and Canal streets. J. B. MACMURDO.

General Passenger and Express Agent.

50 18

A TLANTIC COAST LINE. RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG BALL-BOAD TIME-TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1888, trains on this road will run as follows: TRAINS SOUTHWARD. No. Richmond. Petersburg.

At NORFOLK closely with all lines for old Point Comfort. Washington, D. C., Bal-timore, Philadelphia, and New York; same afternoon also with rail and steamboat lines for eastern North Carolina and the South 82. +7:00 A.M. 7:05 A.M. Accom odar v. 48. \*10:49 A.M. 11:38 A.M. Through train 34. \*11:30 A.M. 12:20 P.M. Accom odar h. 40. \*2:48 P.M. 3:25 P.M. Accom odar h. 86. +6:30 P.M. 7:20 P.M. Accom odar 24. 7:20 A.M. 8:20 A.M. Sunday Acc h. 29. 4:40 P.M. 5:00 P.M. Sunday Acc h. At NEWPORT NEWS for Smithfield, Va.;
And at CLAREMONT with the Atlantic and Danville railroad for Waverly, Hicksford, &c.
ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE. TRAINS NORTHWARD.

No. Leave Arrive Petersburg, Richmond.

43, \*4:58 A. M. 5:48 A. M. Fust Ms. 58, \*8:25 A. M. 9:20 A. M. Account dat V. 88, \*12:40 P. M. 1:30 P. M. Account dat V. 47, \*5:03 P. M. 6:00 P. M. Intimat trails 37, \*18:25 P. M. 9:20 P. M. Account dat V. 27, \$4:54 A. M. 9:36 A. M. Santay Acc U. 29, 6:15 P. M. 7:14 P. M. Santay Acc U. \*Daily. | Daily (except Sunday) STOPPING-PLACES.

PULLMAN-CAR SERVICE.
On Train No. 40 sleeping-cars between
Washington and Charleston. On Frain No.
45 sleeping-cars between Jacksonville and
Washington. On Trains Nos. 47 and 45
sleeping-cars between New York and Jacksonville

MEATLY DONE

MEPATORPHINTING-HOUSE

These trains also make close connection to and from Farmville. Lynchburg and southwestern points, and all stations on the Norfolk and Western rainroad.

J. R. KENLY.

Superintendent of Transportation.

T. M. Exampson, General Passonger Agent, Sol. HAAS, Traffle Manager.

CHEAPEST ROUTE.
RATES MUCH LESS THAN HALF
CHARGED BY ANY OTHER BOUTE. STOPPING-PLACES.

Nos. 40 and 43 make no stops. Nos. 47 and 48 stop only on signal at Chester unit trails, and Manchester. Nos. 26, 27 ps. 29, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, and 37 stop at all stations for passengers.

PULLMAN-CAR SERVICE.

### ONLY ALL-RAIL LINE TO NO4-FOLK. ARRIVE.

Richm'd...\*11:30 A. M.	Norfolk. 3:10 P. M.	
Richm'd...\*15:30 P. M.	Norfolk. 10:00 P. M.	
Norfolk....\* 9:50 A. M.	Rishm'd. 1:30 P. M.	
Norfolk....\* 16:30 P. M.	Bicha'd. 9:30 P. M.	
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Norfolk...\* 16:30 P. M.	Bicha'd. 9:30 P. M.	

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING